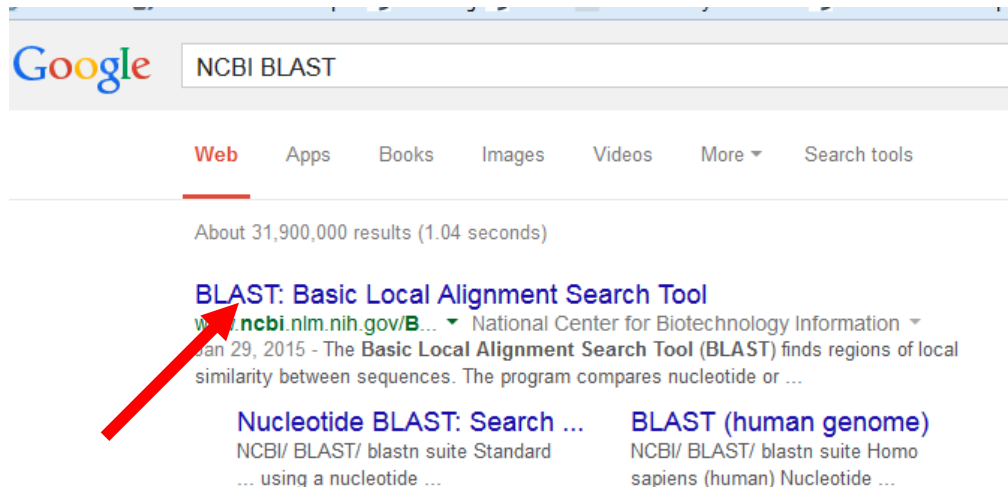


On page 135 of “The Lost World”, Michael Crichton's fantasy about cloning dinosaurs is the following sequence:

GAATTCCGGAAGCGAGCAAGAGATAAGTCCTGGCATCAGATACAGTTGGAGATAAGGACG  
GACGTGTGGCAGCTCCCGCAGAGGATTCACTGGAAGTGCATTACCTATCCCATGGGAGCC  
ATGGAGTTTCGTGGCGCTGGGGGGGGCCGGATGCGGGCTCCCCCACTCCGTTCCCTGATGAA  
GCCGGAGCCTTCCTGGGGCTGGGGGGGGGCGAGAGGACGGAGGCGGGGGGGCTGCTGGCC  
TCCTACCCCCCTCAGGCCGCGTGTCCCTGGTGCCGTGGGCAGACACGGGTACTTTGGGG  
ACCCCCAGTGGGTGCCGCCCCGCCACCCAAATGGAGCCCCCACTACCTGGAGCTGCTG  
CAACCCCCCGGGGCAGCCCCCCCCATCCCTCCTCCGGGCCCCCTACTGCCACTCAGCAGC  
GGGCCCCCACCCTGCGAGGCCCGTGTAGTGCGTCATGGCCAGGAAGAACTGCGGAGCGACG  
GCAACGCCGCTGTGGCGCCGGGACGGCACCGGGCATTACCTGTGCAACTGGGCCTCAGCC  
TGCGGGCTCTACCACCGCCTCAACGGCCAGAACCGCCCGCTCATCCGCCCCAAAAGCGC  
CTGCTGGTGAGTAAGCGCGCAGGCACAGTGTGCAGCCACGAGCGTGAAAAGTCCAGACA  
TCCACCACCACTCTGTGGCGTCGCAGCCCCATGGGGGACCCCGTCTGCAACAACATTAC  
GCCTGCGGCCTCTACTACAAAGTGCACCAAGTGAACCGCCCCCTCACGATGCGCAAAGAC  
GGAATCCAAACCCGAAACCGCAAAGTTTCCTCCAAGGGTAAAAAGCGGCGCCCCCGGGG  
GGGGGAAACCCCTCCGCCACCGCGGGAGGGGGCGCTCCTATGGGGGAGGGGGGACCCC  
TCTATGCCCCCCCCCGCCGCCCCCCCCCGGCCGCCGCCCCCCCCCTCAAAGCGACGCTCTGTAC  
GCTCTCGGCCCCGTGGTCTTTTCGGGCCATTTTCTGCCCTTTGGAAACTCCGGAGGGTTT  
TTTGGGGGGGGGGCGGGGGGTTACACGGCCCCCGGGGCTGAGCCCGCAGATTTAAATA  
ATAACTCTGACGTGGGCAAGTGGGCCTTGCTGAGAAGACAGTGTAAACATAATAATTTGCA  
CCTCGGCAATTGCAGAGGGTCGATCTCCACTTTGGACACAACAGGGCTACTCGGTAGGAC  
CAGATAAGCACTTTGCTCCCTGGACTGAAAAAGAAAGGATTTATCTGTTTGCTTCTTGCT  
GACAAATCCCTGTGAAAGGTAAAAGTCGGACACAGCAATCGATTATTTCTCGCCTGTGTG  
AAATTACTGTGAATATTGTAAATATATATATATATATATATATATCTGTATAGAACAGCC  
TCGGAGGCGGCATGGACCCAGCGTAGATCATGCTGGATTTGTACTGCCGAATTC

We will use BLAST to check if the sequence really belongs to a dinosaur.  
Here are the steps:

1. Copy the sequence.
2. Search with Google for: *NCBI BLAST*



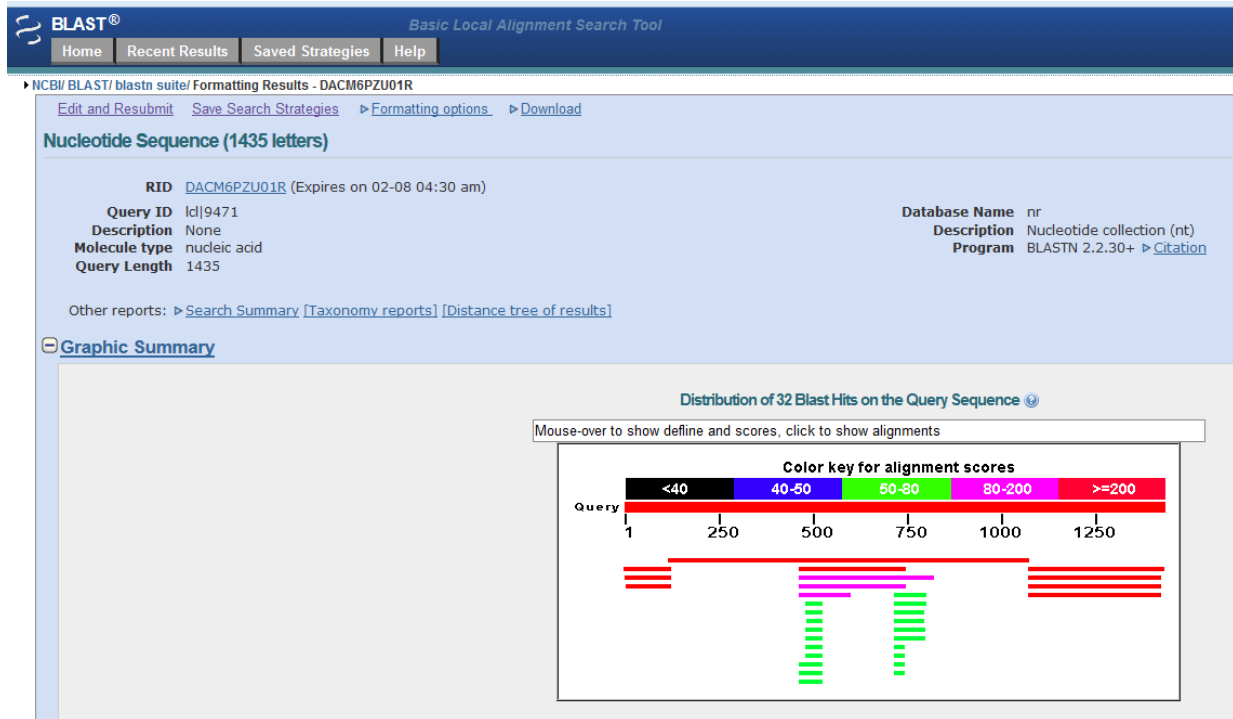
3. Select the BLAST link that takes you to the BLAST home page



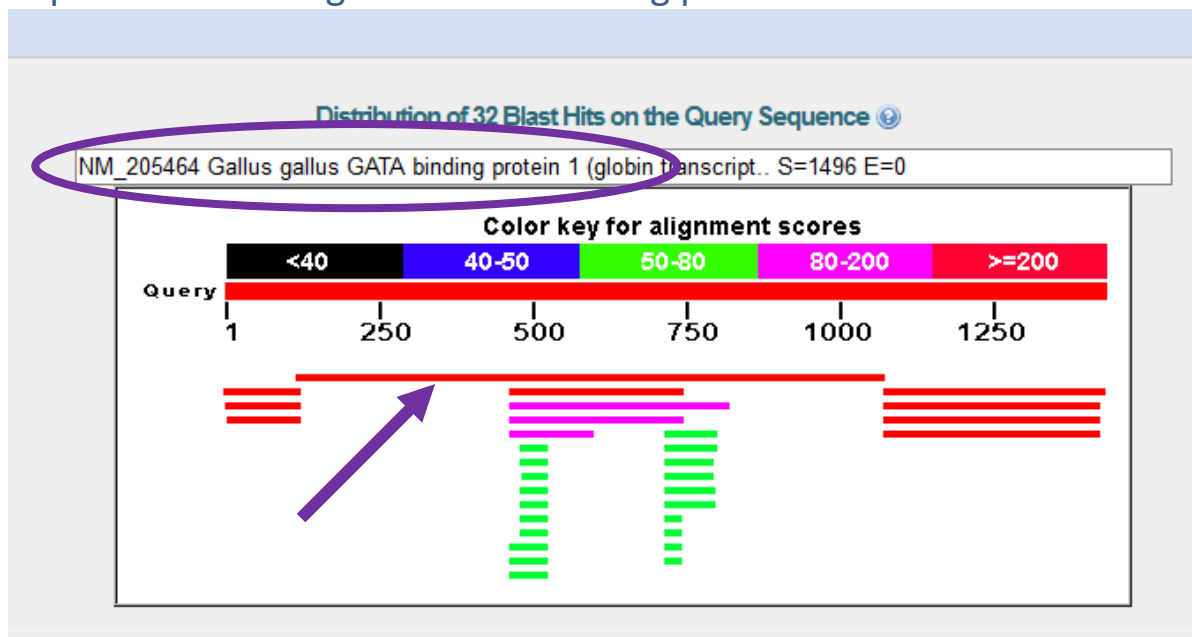
4. On the BLAST home page select the link to the “nucleotide blast”.



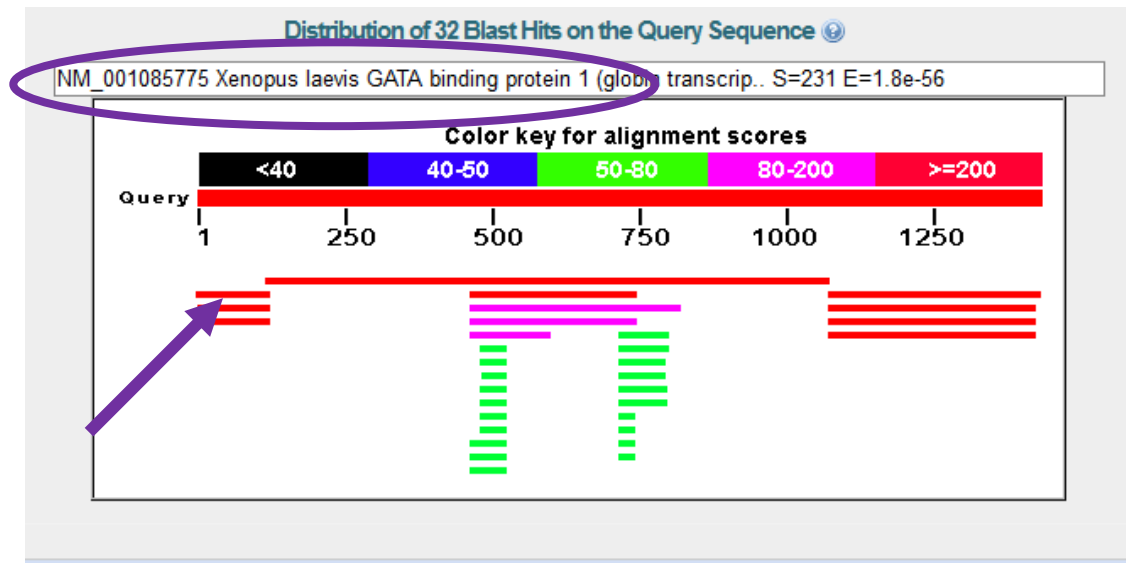
After your BLAST run completes, you should see results like this:



If you mouse over the graphics of the top alignment, it says that the sequence is Gallus gallus GATA binding protein 1.



Similarly, the second alignment is *Xenopus laevis* GATA binding protein 2 (gata2):



Scroll down the search results page to see the alignment of your query sequence to the *Gallus gallus* sequence. Link to the subject sequence in GenBank (which is a part of the Nucleotide database). The link opens in a separate tab and you can verify that *Gallus gallus* is chicken.

Download ▾ [GenBank](#) [Graphics](#)

*Gallus gallus* GATA binding protein 1 (globin transcription factor 1) (GATA1), mRNA  
 Sequence ID: [refNM\\_205464.1](#) Length: 1068 Number of Matches: 1  
[▶ See 1 more title\(s\)](#)

Range 1: 39 to 53 [GenBank](#) [Graphics](#) ▾ Next Match ▲ Previous Match

	Score	Expect	Identities	Gaps	Strand
	1496 bits(810)	0.0	915/957(96%)	42/957(4%)	Plus/Plus
Query 119	CCATGGAGTTCGTGGCGCTgggggggCCGGATGCGGGCTCCCCACTCCGTTCCCTGATG	178			
Sbjct 39	CCATGGAGTTCGTGGCGCTGGGGGGGCCGGATGCGGGCTCCCCACTCCGTTCCCTGATG	98			
Query 179	AAGCCGGAGCCTTCCTGGGGCTggggggggCGAGAGGACGGAGGCgggggggCTGCTGG	238			
Sbjct 99	AAGCCGGAGCCTTCCTGGGGCTGGGGGGGGCGAGAGGACGGAGGCgggggggCTGCTGG	158			
Query 239	CCTCCTAacccccccTCAGGCCGCGTGTCCCTGGTGCCGTGGGCAGACACGGGTACTTTGG	298			

Go back to the search results page and check the alignment carefully. The sequences appear identical, except that our query sequence has some extra bases that are not there in the chicken sequence (dashes in the alignment):

Download ▾ <a href="#">GenBank</a> <a href="#">Graphics</a>				
Gallus gallus GATA binding protein 1 (globin transcription factor 1) (GATA1), mRNA				
Sequence ID: <a href="#">ref NM_205464.1 </a> Length: 1068 Number of Matches: 1				
<a href="#">▶ See 1 more title(s)</a>				
Range 1: 39 to 953 <a href="#">GenBank</a> <a href="#">Graphics</a> ▾ Next Match ▲ Previous Match				
Score	Expect	Identities	Gaps	Strand
1496 bits(810)	0.0	915/957(96%)	42/957(4%)	Plus/Plus
Query 119	CCATGGAGTTCGTGGCGCTgggggggCCGGATGCGGGCTCCCCACTCCGTTCCCTGATG	178		
Sbjct 39	CCATGGAGTTCGTGGCGCTGGGGGGGCCGGATGCGGGCTCCCCACTCCGTTCCCTGATG	98		
Query 179	AAGCCGGAGCCTTCCTGGGGCTggggggggCGAGAGGACGGAGGCgggggggCTGCTGG	238		
Sbjct 99	AAGCCGGAGCCTTCCTGGGGCTGGGGGGGGCGAGAGGACGGAGGCGGGGGGCTGCTGG	158		
Query 239	CCTCCTAcccccccTCAGGCCGCGTGTCCCTGGTGCCGTGGGCAGACACGGGTACTTTGG	298		
Sbjct 159	CCTCCTACCCCCCTCAGGCCGCGTGTCCCTGGTGCCGTGGGCAGACACGGGTACTTTGG	218		
Query 299	GGACCCCCCAGTGGGTGCCGCCGCCACCCAAATGGAGcccccccACTACCTGGAGCTGC	358		
Sbjct 219	GGACCCCCCAGTGGGTGCCGCCGCCACCCAAATGGAGCCCCCCTACTACCTGGAGCTGC	278		
Query 359	TGCAAccccccccggggcagcccccccATCCCTCCTCCGGGCCCCCTACTGCCACTCAGCA	418		
Sbjct 279	TGCAACCCCCCGGGGACGCCCCCCATCCCTCCTCCGGGCCCCCTACTGCCACTCAGCA	338		
Query 419	GCGGGCCCCACCTGCGAGGCCCCTGAGTGCATGCGCAGGAAGAACTGCGGAGCGA	478		
Sbjct 339	GCGGGCCCCACCTGCGAGGCCCCTGAGTGCATGCGCAGGAAGAACTGCGGAGCGA	386		
Query 479	CGGCAACGCCGCTGTGGCGCGGGACGGCACCGGGCATTACCTGTGCAACTGGGCCTCAG	538		
Sbjct 387	CGGCAACGCCGCTGTGGCGCGGGACGGCACCGGGCATTACCTGTGCAAC-----G	437		
Query 539	CCTGCGGGCTCTACCACGCTCAACGGCCAGAACC GCCCGCTCATCGCCCCAAAAGC	598		
Sbjct 438	CCTGCGGGCTCTACCACGCTCAACGGCCAGAACC GCCCGCTCATCGCCCCAAAAGC	497		
Query 599	GCCTGCTGGTGAGTAAGCGCGCAGGCACAGTGTGCAGCCACGAGCGTGAAAAGTCCAGA	658		
Sbjct 498	GCCTGCTGGTGAGTAAGCGCGCAGGCACAGTGTGCAGC-----AACTGCCAGA	545		
Query 659	CATCCACCACCACTCTGTGGCGTCGCAGCCCCATGGGGGACCCCGTCTGCAACAACATTC	718		
Sbjct 546	CATCCACCACCACTCTGTGGCGTCGCAGCCCCATGGGGGACCCCGTCTGCA-----	596		
Query 719	ACGCCTGCGGCCTCTACTACAACTGCACCAAGTGAACCGCCCCCTCACGATGCGCAAAG	778		
Sbjct 597	ACGCCTGCGGCCTCTACTACAACTGCACCAAGTGAACCGCCCCCTCACGATGCGCAAAG	656		
Query 779	ACGGAATCCAAACCCGAAACCGCAAAGTTTCTCCAAGGGTAAAAAGCGGCGCCCCCGg	838		
Sbjct 657	ACGGAATCCAAACCCGAAACCGCAAAGTTTCTCCAAGGGTAAAAAGCGGCGCCCCCGG	716		

Go back to very top of the BLAST page where you can change the “Formatting options” to show the “CDS feature” and “Reformat”. This will show how the DNA sequence translates in amino acid sequence (there will be different letters each representing a different amino acid sequence):

The screenshot shows the BLAST Basic Local Alignment Search Tool interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links like "nt Results", "Saved Strategies", and "Help". Below this, the page title is "Suite/ Formatting Results - DACZ2SW4014". The main section is titled "Formatting options" and contains several settings:

- Show**: Alignment as **HTML** (dropdown), ☐ Old View, [Reset form to defaults](#) (button).
- Alignment View**: **Pairwise** (dropdown).
- Display**: ☒ Graphical Overview, ☐ NCBI-gi, ☒ CDS feature.
- Masking**: Character: **Lower Case** (dropdown), Color: **Grey** (dropdown).
- Limit results**: Descriptions: **100** (dropdown), Graphical overview: **100** (dropdown), Line length: **60** (dropdown).
- Organism**: Type common name, binomial, taxid, or group name. Only 20 top taxa will be shown. Enter organism name or id-completions will be suggested. ☐ Exclude [+](#) (button).
- Entrez query**: .
- Expect Min**:  **Expect Max**: .
- Percent Identity Min**:  **Percent Identity Max**: .

Red arrows in the image point to the "Reformat" button in the top right corner of the "Formatting options" section and the "CDS feature" checkbox.

Range 1: 39 to 953 [GenBank](#) [Graphics](#)

▼ Next Match ▲ Previous Match

Score	Expect	Identities	Gaps	Strand
1496 bits(810)	0.0	915/957(96%)	42/957(4%)	Plus/Plus
CDS: Putative 1	1	M E F V A L G G P D A G S P T P F P D		
Query	119	CCATGGAGTTCGTGGCGCTgggggggCCGGATGCGGGCTCCCCACTCCGTTCCCTGATG	178	
Sbjct	39	CCATGGAGTTCGTGGCGCTGGGGGGCCGGATGCGGGCTCCCCACTCCGTTCCCTGATG	98	
CDS:erythroid transc	1	M E F V A L G G P D A G S P T P F P D		
CDS: Putative 1	20	E A G A F L G L G G G E R T E A G G L L		
Query	179	AAGCCGGAGCCTTCCTGGGGCTggggggggCGAGAGGACGGAGGCGgggggggCTGCTGG	238	
Sbjct	99	AAGCCGGAGCCTTCCTGGGGCTGGGGGGGGCGAGAGGACGGAGGCGGGGGGGCTGCTGG	158	
CDS:erythroid transc	20	E A G A F L G L G G G E R T E A G G L L		
CDS: Putative 1	40	A S Y P P S G R V S L V P W A D T G T L		
Query	239	CCTCCTAcccccccTCAGGCGCGTGTCCCTGGTGCCGTGGGCGAGACACGGGTACTTTGG	298	
Sbjct	159	CCTCCTAACCCCTCAGGCGCGTGTCCCTGGTGCCGTGGGCGAGACACGGGTACTTTGG	218	
CDS:erythroid transc	40	A S Y P P S G R V S L V P W A D T G T L		
CDS: Putative 1	60	G T P Q W V P P A T Q M E P P H Y L E L		
Query	299	GGACCCCCCAGTGGGTGCCGCCGCCACCCAAATGGAGccccccACTACCTGGAGCTGC	358	
Sbjct	219	GGACCCCCCAGTGGGTGCCGCCGCCACCCAAATGGAGCCCCCCTACTACCTGGAGCTGC	278	
CDS:erythroid transc	60	G T P Q W V P P A T Q M E P P H Y L E L		
CDS: Putative 1	80	L Q P P R G S P P H P S S G P L L P L S		
Query	359	TGCAAcccccccggggagccccccccATCCCTCCTCCGGGCCCCCTACTGCCACTCAGCA	418	
Sbjct	279	TGCAACCCCCCGGGGCGAGCCCCCATCCCTCCTCCGGGCCCCCTACTGCCACTCAGCA	338	
CDS:erythroid transc	80	L Q P P R G S P P H P S S G P L L P L S		
CDS: Putative 1	100	S G P P P C E A R E C V M A R K N C G A		
Query	419	GCGGGCCCCACCTCGAGGGCCGTGAGTGCATGGCCAGGAAGAACTGCGGAGCGA	478	
Sbjct	339	GCGGGCCCCACCTCGAGGGCCGTGAGTGCATGGCCAGGAAGAACTGCGGAGCGA	386	
CDS:erythroid transc	100	S G P P P C E A R E C V N C G A		
CDS: Putative 1	120	T A T P L W R R D G T G H Y L C N W A S		
Query	479	CGGCAACGCGCTGTGGCGCGGAGCGACCGGGCATTACCTGTGCAACTGGGCTCAG	538	
Sbjct	387	CGGCAACGCGCTGTGGCGCGGAGCGACCGGGCATTACCTGTGCAAC-----G	437	
CDS:erythroid transc	116	T A T P L W R R D G T G H Y L C N		
CDS: Putative 1	140	A C G L Y H R L N G Q N R P L I R P K K		
Query	539	CCTGCGGGCTCTACCACCGCTCAACGCCAGAACCGCCGCTCATCCGCCCCAAAAAGC	598	
Sbjct	438	CCTGCGGGCTCTACCACCGCTCAACGCCAGAACCGCCGCTCATCCGCCCCAAAAAGC	497	
CDS:erythroid transc	133	A C G L Y H R L N G Q N R P L I R P K K		
CDS: Putative 1	160	R L L V S K R A G T V C S H E R E N C Q		
Query	599	GCCTGCTGGTGAAGCGCGCAGGCACAGTGTGAGCCACGAGCGTGAAAACTGCCAGA	658	
Sbjct	498	GCCTGCTGGTGAAGCGCGCAGGCACAGTGTGAGC-----AACTGCCAGA	545	
CDS:erythroid transc	153	R L L V S K R A G T V C S N C Q		
CDS: Putative 1	180	T S T T T L W R R S P M G D P V C N N I		
Query	659	CATCCACCACCACTCTGTGGCGTCGAGCCCCATGGGGACCCCGTCTGCAACAACATTC	718	
Sbjct	546	CATCCACCACCACTCTGTGGCGTCGAGCCCCATGGGGACCCCGTCTGCA-----	596	
CDS:erythroid transc	169	T S T T T L W R R S P M G D P V C		
CDS: Putative 1	200	H A C G L Y Y K L H Q V N R P L T M R K		
Query	719	ACGCCTGCGGCCTCTACTACAACTGCACCAAGTGAACCGCCCCCTCACGATGCGCAAAG	778	
Sbjct	597	ACGCCTGCGGCCTCTACTACAACTGCACCAAGTGAACCGCCCCCTCACGATGCGCAAAG	656	
CDS:erythroid transc	186	N A C G L Y Y K L H Q V N R P L T M R K		

The “dinosaur” sequence really is constructed from sequences of chicken and frog genes. It was provided to Michael Crichton by Mark Boguski who used to work at NIH. Mark added (made up) several bases that when translated into the one letter codes of amino acids spell out as: MARK WAS HERE NIH.



